CINCINA THE STATE OF THE STATE PHILANTHROPIST.

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CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1844.

[WHOLE NO. 429.

CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD: PUBLISHED DAILY, BY Gamaliel Bailey, Jr. AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. THE WEEKLY HERALD.

AND PHILANTHROPIST. 18 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY Gamaliel Bailey, Jr.

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TEW YORK DVE HOUSE, corner Gano and Wa nut, between 6th and 7th streets, Cincinnati, Ohic Dyeing, Scouring, Steam Finishing, Pressing, &c., don equal to any East. W. TEASDALE, ret 8-19

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Table Spoons, Scissors, Knives, Razors, Razor Strop
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Tuck and Side Combs, Snuff and Fancy Boxes, Mag
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puglis, hoarseness, Asthma, and all diseases of east and lungs; J. M. Moody's Vegetable Rheum tion sprain Liniment Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam, a certain cure for Cosamption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Whoopin Cough, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and all diseases of the Langs, Liver and Kidneys.

May 29 1yw TOORK AND BEEF PACKING,-The st

Pork, Lard, &c., manufactured by him, and consign to his friends in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Ne castle, Tyne, Glasgow, Greenock, Edihaurgh, Leith, Aberdeen, and being the only person here having an tablishment practically acquainted with the mode packing for the English and Scotch Markets, Parties while it their interest to have those articles prepared BROWN, BROTH'S & Co., New York.

ROBERT HOUSTON,
Pork House on Hunt stroet, near the Jail.
The highest price will be paid during the season signs Hogs, and he intends packing until 1st Malater, if the weather permits.

20 19 1d tw

EW Leather and Finding Store, No 239 Main st west side, second door below the Galt How & K. have, in connection with their Boot and sufactory, opened and intend to keep constants to a good assortment of Philadelmpia Calf Skips. Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Leats, 1 Fearing and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Leats, 1 Trees, Cramping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thr Janes, Boto Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Ling, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awla, Sparal Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture we invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, which

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CINCINNATI. WEINSOAY, DECEMBER 11, 1844

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGEI

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. We have continued came for expressing continued rame for expressing continued to the Supreme Rules of the United States and the Education of the Suprement of the United States and the Continued to the Suprement Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the United States and the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Suprement of the Continued rame for the Education of the Continued rame

That the deepest interest has been manufested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true, than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled, from time to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, every where possesses the American rund, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognizing in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the People, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity. The great objection which has always prevailed, against the election, by the People, of their Chief Executive officer, has been the apprehension of turbing against the election, by the People, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity. The great objection which has always prevailed, against the election, by the People, of their Chief Executive officer, has been the apprehension of turbing against the election. The popular vote in laws the election is found to a superior of the protection of the confederacy embracing also by each State. The right of suffrage, and the mode of each State, and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is that, unlike what might be the results under a consolition of a superintending the elections in single States, without reference to the decision of the other of a political confederacy—each member of which is supreme—as to all matters appertaning to its local interests, and its internal peace and happiness,—while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all, the protection of its citizens in matters not domest

serving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative the ability of Representatives from that remote region to come up the Capitol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of Federal legislation.

constituents shall participate in a second fitted and fitted from the progress of time, the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed timable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed to the present the pre mable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of system of Government be extended to now dist and uninhabited rygions. In view of the vast derness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invited to the control of the con tant and uninnoited rygions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist us in the work of adne standard of civilization, and giving a-cad to the arts and refinements of cultiva-Dur prayers should evermore be offered Father of the Universe for his wisdom to

up to the Father of the Universe for his wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.

One of the strongest objections which has been urged against confederacies, by writers on government, is the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign governments, or the people of foreign states, either in their local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or endangered the safety of the whole confederacy. We cannot hope to be entirely exempt from such attempts on our peace and safety. The United States are becoming too important in population and resources not to attract the observation of other nations. It, therefore, may, in the progress of time, occur, that opinions entirely abstract in the states in which they may prevail, and in no degree affecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully but secretly encouraged, with a view to undermine the Union. Such opinions may become the foundation of political parties, until at last, the conflict of opinion, producing an alienation of friendly feeling among the people of the different states, may involve in one general destruction the happy institutions under which we live. It should ever be borne in mind, that what is true in regard to individuals, is equally so in regard to states. An interference of one in the affairs of another is the fruitful source of family dissensions and neighborhood disputes; and the same cause

and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

which were intended to be secured by the treaty may yet be realized.

I am happy to inform you that Belgium has, by an 'arrete royale,'' issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. This measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest; the trade having heretofore been carried on chief by in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will measure the modification of her system relating. ly in loreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definite intelligence has yet been received from our Minister, of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that the mission has been crowned with success.

cess.

With Brazil our relations continue on the most friend With Brazil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing Empire and the United States, is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of a mity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The Republic of New Grenada still withholds, not withstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result, indemnity in the case of the brig "Morris." And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, for the payment of \$18,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case, has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

of the make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late Minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United States, without having effected an adjustment in the second claim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to arge the claim in the strongest terms; and, in the event of a failure to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive, at as early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty.

and the series alluded to, but "anniholding for this, we live used so "conferency embracing all ready twenty as" at the conference of the most anniholding so the series of the series o

Dut no approhension of war was entestained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas has adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty which had been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which were urged against it, was found to consist in the fact that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untensable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best expounders of popular sentiment. No definitive action having been taken on subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People. Other considerations of a controlling character

Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People.

The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and People upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American People, and that, until their opinion was pronounced, any serious invasian of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to inform you that no such invasion has taken place, and I trnst that, whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients in preference to those of arms.

The decision of the People and the States, on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were cargulated to divide and distract the public councils, were cargulated to divide and distract the public councils, were cargulated to their consideration; and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the People, and a large majority of the People and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union,

all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas, and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, have been transmitted through our Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but, although urged the veto, no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the fature. he future. The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the re

the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Poreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result.

They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questi ms growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texnan troops under the command of Maj. Snively by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government the forcible entry into the Custom-house at Bryarly's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the U. States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Govas foreign mater the powers of the Executive estend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be four

ernments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Gongress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The great comproved condition of the Treasury, affords a solver for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury rotes, to a large amount, has passed away; and after the payment of upwards of \$7.000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption, of more than \$5.000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of \$2.000.000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of \$7.000,000, over and above the existing appropria-Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards \$7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year.

Should the Treasury notes continue outstand

Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus reveiuse intentil to their custods is but too apt to lead to extensive loans and to extravagality large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mains everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty.

Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun by an indebtedness so weighty as to overvibelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things.—The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their hanking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government through its revenue, has, at all times, an important part to perform in connexion with the currency and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or sledd by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and bealthy condition.

The daugers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by too large and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the constitution, a fai

ducted, as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office, a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage, as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom to

ble, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public ted to discredit them and their labors. letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducecountries, would operate of itself as an induce-ment to cause individual enterprise to under-take that branch of the task; and the remu-

neration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the navy of the suggestion of steam to the navy of the suggestion of this periodical is very neat;—

its paper, though good might be a shade white suggestion of the suggestion as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails en our principal water-courses, lakes, and parts of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would of themselves constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad.— We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments, and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at

a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his approor the executive Capinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government, and it will not, I trust, appear out of place for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who from time to time have been drawn to the Seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions. Lawrence and the control was all the control w And the region of the second dependent of the control of the contr claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality.

The Government which is not just to its own

"Be Firm! Be True!" by Mr. Gallagher, i

health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave trade. A similar enactment on the part of other antions would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been replenished. A currency, have been replenished. A currency, and their friends desire. We publish below the Firm! Be 'True!''

The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, and in to-day, already were empty, have been replenished. A currency,

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the survey at the metabolish ment of the is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the department, for she last four years, have been so conducted, as, from its unaided resources, to meet the paper with the contemplation in the service is large expenditures. On my coming into office, a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present the months of the present of the partment, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present of the partment, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present of the partment, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present of the present of the present of the present of the partment, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present o

Washington, December, 1844.

Congress. Mr. Tuston was elected Chaplain to the Senate, on the 4th inst.

Dr. Duncan's bill in regard to the election of Presidential Electors, was introduced and referred to the Committee of the Whole Rev. Wm. Daley of the Methodist church was elected Chaplain to the House.

Chaplains in Congress. They had a little brush in Congress, the first day of the session, about the employment of Chaplains. We adhere to our old opinions, that it would be better to dispense with salaried Chaplains. It is decent that Congress should open its sessions withprayer, but cannot preach ers enough be found in Washington, to pray, each in rotation, without pay? As it is, th strife between rival candidates for the chap-

Death of Thomas Morris. It is with melancholy feelings we announce the decease of Thomas Morris. He died suddenly, last Saturday morning, at his residence near Bethel. We had the pleasure of seeing him in Cincinnati, a day or two before, in apparently vigorous health. We shall notice his decease more particularly to-morrow.

The Review.

Western Literary Journal, and Monthly Review, E. Z. C. Judson and L. A. Hine, Editors. December, 1844. Published for the Editors by Robinson and Jones, 109 Main street, Cincinnati. The second (December) number of the Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review

The contents of the present number are:

Female Traini
Be Frank Be True! by W. D. Gallagher.

Mary Wilton, a Tale by Miss E. A. Dupuy

the and Constancy, ny hewis if Cast

Mokanna, a Drama, by Otway Curry.

Educational Effort in Cincinnati, by W. D. dallagher.

The Prospect, by L. A. Hine. Bill Mann, by J. Ross Browne. The Indian Maid's Requiem, by H. C. Beeler. The Land-Bound Sailor's Wish, by E. Z. C.

Sketches of the Florida War, ib. The Grave, by G. T. Stewart. The Mermaid, by Miss E. A. Evens. A Brace of Epigrams, by Lewis J. Cist. Recollections of a Trip, by E. P. Norton. Sonnet to Henrietta, by C. B. Gillespie. Braddock's Field, by J. B. Russell.

time have been drawn to the Seat of Govern-ment for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissat-ever different must be their sphere in life from isfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their severer studies should be neglected or slurred

are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its country, have been settled and adjusted. A

We publish below the poem, entitled, "Bo

Be Firm!-Be True!

"As the sun,
Ere it has risen, sometimes paints its image
In the atmosphere, so often do the spirits"
Of great events stride on before the events—
And in to-day, already walks to-morrow."
SCHILLEN'S Wallenstein."

STATESMAN! on the giddy height Whence, at will, thou swavest men. Steals a darkness o'er thy sight? Moves a cloud within thy ken? Be firm!-Be true! And though the hurtling heav'ne grow black

Orator! amid the crowd Moved like waves at thy behest. Hear'st thou that which, shouted lond, Were a terror to thy breast? Be firm!-Be true

Infailing light shall gild thy track.

Then fall what may upon thine ear, Thy heart shall feel no coward fear. Christian! of the faith of Rome

Do ye hear a hissing scorn Rising 'gainst you, in the home Of your new-adoption born? Be firm!-Be true! If God is with ye, what eare ye

Though hate roar as a raging sea? Christian! of the faith that laid Rome's old bondage in the dust! Fear'st thou that thou art betray'd?

Feel'st thou that this quarrel's just? Be firm!-Be true! Fall, if it must be, in the strife, But yield not thou one inch for life!

Stranger! from a clime abroad From a land beyond the sea. Deem'st thou, in thy heart, that God Gives a home-right here to thee? Be firm!—Be true!

And though it cost thee all thou hast Assert that right while life shall last. Freemant horn mon the soil Fully, fairly, deemest thou Alien arts would make a spoil Of this land of freedom now?

Be firm!—Be true! Resolve on what will shield from harm And do it with no laggard arm! Man! of every clime and creed! With a high and holy trust, Dost thou on thy mission speed, Seeking but the Right, the Just? Be firm!—Be true! Though sorely tried in many a way,

Despair not!-God will bring thy Day. * Nativism: exclusion-Foreign influence: home lea mg—Catholicism: anti-popery—Papal pretension otestant intolerance—Ultra democracy: aristocra

BUTLER'S ANALOGY Of Natural and Revealed Religion, to the Constitution and Course of Nature, as abridged and arranged in Hobart.s analysis of the work. Being questions with brief answers for examination, and a summary of the whole work, by George M. Crawford, M. A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Revised, enlarged, and adapted to the use of Classical and Theological Students, by Cherles E. Ward, A. M. Principal of Rutgers College, New-York. New-York. Alexander V. Blake. For sale by W. H. Derby & Co., Main st., between Third and Fourth, Cincinnati.

This is a small duodecimo, well printed and strongly bound; and as the reader may under-

strongly bound; and, as the reader may understand by the title page, which we have transcribed, specially adopted to the young student. Butler's Analogy will live, and the memory of its author be honored, while there shall be men who love grand and comprehensive views. evere and exact reasoning. Viewed merely a means of disciplining the mind, and training it to habits of concentration and precision, it is even better, we think, than mathematics .-For our own part, we love Butler in his own dress, antiquated and cumbrous as that may be: nevertheless this attempt to render him less unattractive to the mass of students, is highly

A Commentary on St. Paul's Epistic to the Gala-tans, By Martin Luther. New York: Robert Carter, 58 Canal st. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Ciscin-nati, Main st, next door to Gazette office.

praiseworthy.

Our friends, the booksellers, judging from the quantity of Theological works they furnish us, seem to think that we belong to the school of the prophets. However, a book by MARTIN LU-THER, can never be an unacceptable present to an editor, whether secular or ecclesiastical.-The book before us is a large octavo, in fine, white paper, and clear, large type, and contains the leading doctrines of the man, who embodied and gave expression to the whole spirit of the Reformation. The great object of the work is to explain, illustrate and establish the doctrine of Justification by Faith, and not by works.

In connection with these notices, we would just remark, that there is no class of men in our community who display more enterprise than the Booksellers. Many of them are fitting up their stores in handsome style, and preparing a fine array of publications for the Christ-

A friend, whose opinions we highly estee says that he intends to make Christmas presents to his friends of two or three copies of our paper. The advantage of this will be, that they will be receiving a present every week for one year. He thinks, of course, that a Perennial of this sort, would be more valuable than an Annual.

At his suggestion, also, for we were too me dest to think of such a thing ourselves, we invite every whole-souled reader of the Philanthropist to do likewise. And by the way, we are not very particular. If any one has any scruples about making our paper a Christmas present, he may make a new year's present of it. It would be the same to us, and only a dollar to him. Think of it, friends.

When an Editor is in Good Spirits, An editor is in good spirits, and can write well, when new subscribers are coming in every day, and old ones are remembering that the laborer is worthy of his hire Remember that also.

Facts.

The October and November numbers of Facts for the People, will be sent out together next week. We shall then hasten the December number, so that we may begin the next volume with the year, if possible.

Session Subscribers. There is yet room for sessien subscribers

Terms of our Weekly Paper. One Dollar a year, always payuble in advance

Popular Vote in 1840 and in 1844 -- Re-

We give below the popular vote of 1840 in full, and that of 1844 so far as ascertained .-A few remarkable facts may here be noticed in connection with these tables.

Since the year 1840, judging from the ratio of increase in the ten years then ending, there has been an increase in the population of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, of about 57,000. And yet, by referring to these tables it will be seen that there is a falling off in the popular vote of these States since 1840, of 20,101! Taking one in four as the proportion of voters to the population, there ought to have been an increase of 14,250. The inference is that 34,353 voters staid at home.

In Maine and New-Hampshire, two Dem cratic States, the decrease is most remarkable -being in the former, 8,105, in the latter,

Who can assign a reason for this political

In Massachusetts, there is an increase, but a small one, being only 4,635-about one-fourth of the actual increase of her voters. In Rhode Island there is an increase, owing to the extension of the right of suffrage. Connecticut shows a gain of 7,545; equal to her increase of actual voters. In that State, the Tariff question had great power, and the Liberty movement but little. In Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, the Liberty men are strong in proportion to the population, and the anti-slavery feeling is deep-and in the last two States, less importance is attached to the Tariff. Now, in those States, including the twelve thousand increase not exhibited in the vote of Massachusetts, some 46,000 voters must have absented themselves from the polls-

anti-slavery sentiment is strong, the popular vote has not increased in proportion to the increase of population; but in New-Jersey, Indiana and Pennsylvania, in which the Liberty party has ed, but long intervals of edlence beget indifference. made little headway, the voters and population nave in-creased in about the same ratio.

In Michigan, another State pervaded by antislavery sentiment, the increase of population from 1830 to 1840 was 571 per cent. Taking 250 a system of cheap postage! Commerce would as the rate per ct. from 1840 to 1850, the increase of voters since 1840 ought to have been over 50,000 whereas it is only about 11,000! While in Missouri whose increase during the ten years ending 1840, was at the rate of 170 per cent., and whose increase for the decade closing with daughter in exile would rejoice, and the heart 1850 may be set down at 100 per cent., the increase of the popular vote since 1840 has been first-born, would leap for joy. The Post Office 20,000, equal most probably to its actual increase of voters!

Does the reader begin to see light shining upon these remarkable phenomena? In a word, can he for a moment doubt that in Mr. Polk's slavery and annexation-commitalism, on one hand, and Mr. Clay's slavery and blemished moral character, on the other, we are to find the principal reason, why forty-six thousand voters in the New-England States refused to exercise their right of suffrage, and so many voters in Ohio, Michigan and New-York, remained at home, scorning to choose between candidates forced upon the free North by a slaveholding oligarchy? But, how much better would it have been, had these dissetients made themselves manifest by voting with the Liberty party! Their protest would then have been heard, their testimony would have been visible.

And here, another question of some moment arises: how happens it that this large number of men, disgusted, as we have now good reason to believe, with the pro-slavery serrvility of the Whig and Democratic parties, could not be induced to vote the Liberty ticket? We commend this inquiry to our brethren of the Liberty press. Look now at the vote of the Slave States .-

So far as reported, there is a decided increase since 1840, in every State, in about the same ratio as that of population. What is the explanation? Both candidates were slave-holders, both committed to the support of slavery, and therefore commanded the entire vote of the States in which this system prevailed.

On the whole, then, we have a right to infer, that the indirect, imperceptible efforts of the anti-slavery agitation at the North, are even greater than its direct, manifest results. It has made many Liberty voters, but more nonvoters on anti-slavery grounds. This process is continually going on. Is it wise in politicians to disregard it, in their infatuated attempts to gain the South? How long ere all these antievery non-voters will become Liberty voters? Cannot the reader now see what materials we have, already prepared, to give power to our

Another circumstance worthy of notice, is the vast disparity between the increase of the popular vote from 1836 to 1840, and that from 1840 to 1844. Taking the free States below from which we have returns, the difference is

Increase from 1836 to 1840. " 1840 to 1844.

Increase from 1836 to 1840,

" 1840 to 1844,

In the slave States, from which returns are received, the difference is thus shown:

rom 1836 to 1840, the popular vote increased 777,449, the increase in the same States from 1840 to 1844, has been only 252,163! The gain in '44, with the remarkable exceptions we have ndicated above, bears a pretty fair proportion to the increase of population in the last four years. The enormous augmentation of the popular vote in the preceding four years, must ave been owing to the fact, that up to 1840, a very large proportion of the American People

took little or no interest in political affairs. We subjoin the tables, and shall file them up, as the official returns may be reported. The Liberty vote, including that of Illinois not re ported, will be about sixty-three thousand, several thousand less than at the Gubernatorial

•	1840.					
	Har		Bir	Clay.	Polk.	Bir.
	Maine,46,6	12 46.501		34,346		4.837
	New Hamp 26,4		111	17,876	27,160	4.161
9	Vermont, 22,4	45 18,009		26,770	18,041	3.984
2	Rhode Island, 75,2	78 3,301	000		4.848	000
	Massachusetts,72,8	74 51,948	1465	67,062	53,030	10,830
	Connecticut, 31,6	01 25,296		32,852	29,841	1,943
3	New-York, 925,8	12 211,519	2808	232,408	237,588	
1	Pennsylvania144,0	19 143,676	343	160,863	167,245	3,133
	New Jersey 33,2		69	38,318	37,945	131
1	Michigan, 22,9	07 21.098	-	24,237	27,403	3,632
- 1	Ohio,148,13	57 124,782	904	155,103	149,059	8,050
- 1	Indiana, 65,3			67.867	70,181	2,106
.	Illinois, 45,5	37 47,476	159		,	-,
	Delaware,, 5,9			6.259	5,969	
	Maryland, 33,59	28 28,752		35,984	32,676	
1	Virginia 42,50			43,677	49,570	
	N. Carolina 46,67	6 34,218	*	43,232	39,287	
1	S. Carolina			.,,	40,000	
1	Georgia, 40,20	31,933		42,185	44,199	
ł	Alabama, 28,47	71 33,931		-		
1	Louisiana 11,2			-	1	1
1	Mississippi, 19,5	18 16,995			- 1	
١	Arkansas, 4,36					
١	Tennessee, 60,39			60,030	59,917	
ı	Kentucky 58,46			60,455	51,413	
1	Missouri 22.97			30.634	41,369	

heap Postsge--The Demand of th

One of the greatest wants of the American cople is. Cheap Postage.

England has no new lands within her island erritory, to stimulate emigration. Families there for the most part are nearly stationary, unless their different members go abroad. The on or daughter may travel a few miles from the old homestead, but not so far that frequent visitations may not supply the lack of correspondence. In this way, home-feelings, and nome-virtues are perpetuated, and the influ ences of the family extended.

Our country is differently circumstanced We have a boundary line stretching thousands of miles. The rich and illimitable fields of the West invite emigration, loosen family ties, counteract the influences of home, and thus stamp upon our population a roving character. The grey haired father in Maine shall have on son struggling in the swamps of Florida, another encountering the perils of border life on our Texas boundary, and a daughter rearing a pioneer offspring in the Far West. Few parents have the pleasure of seeing their children grow up around them. There is a continued break ng up of families, the various members of

which frequently part to see each other no more Now, could they but maintain a constant corspondence with each other, the Family, with all its holy influences, might in one sense, be reserved whole. What enduring life would be given to affection! How much enjoyment might be realized! How old and restraining associa tions would be perpetuated! How many wanderers would be fortified against the tempta tions peculiar to border life, and retained in virtuous courses by the oft-recurring precepts the oft-awakened recollections of home!

out of the ques adventurer in low to the heavy tax to correspond with his distant kindred. They too ence, and the wanderer is too often estranged from those whom he should never forget.

Who now can even imagine the wor consequences that would follow the adoption of spring up in places where the spirit of enterprise now slumbers. The influences of the Family Institution, so necessary to National Progress, would be extended. Society would become more coherent and homogeneous. The of the widow bereaved of the presence of her then would be one of the most powerful con servative influences of the nation.

The peculiar circumstances, therefore, of the American people, with their families broken up and scattered over a vast extent of territory never, perhaps, again to be reunited, render cheap postage a peculiar want. No civilized na tion requires it so much.

But, the question is, shall we have a radical or partial reform? Shall we go for such a reduction as shall make the mail accessible to all or for such, as shall only enlarge the number o the Few who now use it? In other words, shall it be made at once a great convenience for the whole People?

Undoubtedly, the Department ought to be djusted in express reference to the wants of all the People. In that case, we should like to know why the National Treasury ought not to be bound to make up any resulting deficiency? Why, in that case, should the Post Office De partment, more than any other, be required to support itself? This is the old policy, adopted in other times from motives of economy, and evidently proceeds on the assumption that the mail is of importance to but a portion of the People. But, why not require the Army and Navy to support themselves? Will any man say that the Post Office is not as great a public benefit as either of these? It is now a benefit to comparatively few, and therefore, so runs the logic, these few ought to support it. But, it is not what it ought to be. Every body in the nation requires mail facilities, and arrange ments should be made, so that all may be bene fitted. Then should all, by the small tax paid upon letters, be unable to sustain it entirely, who shall say that it ought not, in addition, b sustained by the common treasury of the Na tion? 'Suppose the deficit should be one, two

Does not the Navy cost nine millions? Besides, were a radical reform adopted, thi deficiency would be diminished every year, with the increase of population and commerce consequently of letter-writers, and also with the improvement in modes of conveyance, and he increasing competition between them: until finally, the Department, as is now the case in England, would more than support itself.

or three millions of dollars, what of that ?-

The reduction proposed by some, which con mplates rates of five and ten cents, according to the distance, will not meet the wants of the people. Ten cents is quite a considerable sur for the poor pioneer of civilization to be called 572,253 upon frequently the sy. He is rich in nerve and muscle, but poor in silver. He could raise two cents, but would reluctate at ten. This 82,653 duction on each letter. Nor do we think it first report.

In other words, while in all these States, | would be conclusive against private mails, or the private transmission of letters. The final pointed; and many might be led to the conclu- bid fair to reach a good old age. sion that reform in our country was impracticable, and a return to the old rates necessary.

> the mail would thus be equalized. None is so poor that he cannot raise two cents. All who be less, than under any mode of partial reform that could be devised.

> We once were opposed to this reduction .-The reason was: our Government was in debt, and running in debt; the revenue was insufficient for ordinary expenditures; so that it was not a time to try an experiment, which we knew must throw an additional burthen upon a Treasury already exhausted. But, that time has gone by. We are fast paying off the National debt. Soon there will be a large surplus in the Treasury. A better time for trying this experiment of a great reform can neve again be.

> But, let us be prepared for a falling off in the revenues of the Department, as a consequence of reduction. With some it is a favorite notion that the increase of correspondence would be so great, as to keep up the revenue to its present standard. But it is only a notion. The experiment of England is no certain guide for us, so different are the two countries circumstanced. More to-morrow.

> > OHIO LEGISLATURE,

SENATE. Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1844. AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Speaker announced Messrs. Perkins
Vatters and Koch, as the committee on Unfin ished Business.

Mr. Eckley moved to take up the rules reported by the committee for the government

of the Senate; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miller offered an amendment, providing for the appointment of a committee on the National Road. The rules were then adopted-yeas

The Speaker then announced the following as the standing committees of the Senate: On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Gregory, Aten and Codding.
On the Judiciary-Messrs. Perkins, Bartley and Powell.

On Finance—Messrs. Cox, Disney and Kelle On Claims - Messrs. Kelley of Cuyahoga Warner and Gregory.

On Canals—Mesers. Van Vorhes, Chane

nd Anderson.

On Roads and Highways—Messrs, Watter rouse and Gabriel.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Ch. ey, Perkins and Quinby.

On New Counties—Messrs. O'Neal, Baldwi

On Military Affairs-Messrs. Loudon, Gro on Medical Colleges and Societies—Messrs
O'Ferral, King and Kelley of Cuyahoga.
On Colleges and Universities—Messrs. Os

On Cotteges and Universities—Messrs. Os-orn, Jones and O'Ferral.
On Agriculture, Commerce and Manufac-ures—Messrs. Wetmore, Johnson and Gabriel
On Penitentiary—Messrs. Codding, Wood and Gregory.

On Library-Messrs, Powell, King and

nd Van Vorhes. lastings and Barrere.

Vetmore and Eckley.

Netmore and Eckley. Messrs, Eckley, Aten and odding.
On Public Buildings—Messrs. Barrere, Wat-On Public Debt-Messrs. Quinby, Koch and

ouse.
On Retrenchment—Messrs. Perkins, Disney On the Union—Messrs. Kelley of Franklin On National Research of Parallel Research of Parall

HOUSE. The Speaker announced the appointment he following standing committees:
On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Harve On I rivueges and Elections—Messrs. Harvey, Roudebush, Johns, Hetrich and Downing.
On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Filson, Downing, McMakin, Vanmeter and Guiberson.
On the Judiciary—Messrs. Coombs, Archbold, Cowen, Ewing and Paine.
On Finance—Messrs. Ford, Flinn, Drake, Miller and McEllery.

Miller and McEldery.

On Banks and the Currency—Messrs. Cower filler, Woolsey, Meredith and Drake.

On the Public Works—Messrs. McKinne Oodd, Huntington, Reemelin and Cutler.

On Common Schools, Colleges, and Universities—Messrs. Kaler, Miller, Barnes, Myer

and Jonns.

On Medical Colleges and Societies—Messrs.
Barnett, Williams, McCloud, Hostetter and Brown of Highland, Moulton, Brown of Perry,

and Hinkle.
On the Public Lands—Messrs. Kirkum, An erson, Chandler, Hetrich and Harris.

On Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture
-Messrs, Summers, McFarland, Shaw, Britton

and Brown of Wayne. Kimball, Higgins and Kaler.

On the National Road - Mesers. Skinner

On the National Road—Messrs. Skinne O'Bannon, Tallman, Ridgway and Hostetter. On Raitroads and Turnpikes—Messrs. Hinkl Caldwell, Noble, Cronise and Bean. On New Counties—Messrs. Noble, Guiberson On the Library—Messrs. Woolsey, Ewing emmon, Foust and Johnson. On the Public Buildings—Messrs. Ridgway (insbury, Kirkum, Roudebush and Barnett. On the Public Institutions—Messrs. Guncke illiams, McCloud, Bell and Ford.

Williams, McCloud, Bell and Ford.
On Corporations—Messrs. Drake, Brown of Hamilton, Bean, Swartz and McEldery.
On Retrenchment—Messrs. Huntington, O'-Bannon, Johnson, Flinn and Harvey.
Onthe Public Debt—Messrs. Paine, Archbold, Tallman, Ankney and Vanmeter.
On the Penitentiary—Messrs. Dobbins, McFarland, McKinney, Spear and Ridgway.
On the Public Printing—Messrs. Harris, Reemelin, Coombs, Roudebush and Gunekel.
On Enrollment—Messrs. Cutler and Anderson

unspeakable satisfaction our reade will hear of the rescinding of the infamous gag. Tuesday, in the House, the motion of Mr. Adms to rescind the 21st, alias the 25th rule, was carried by a vote of 108 yeas, against 80

Here is another evidence that the Liberty party has revived the cause of Liberty.

Thomas Morris.

cit in the Department would be larger than is deeply regretted by numerous friends. He was ficulties, embarrassed. now anticipated; the public would be disap- somewhat past sixty, in vigorous health, and But, to return to the reviewer of Featherston

But, let the reduction to two cents for all dishe formerly represented a respectable constitusurpassed by the accuracy of his knowledge. But, let the reduction to two cents for all distances be made at once, and then we shall have ency in the Legislature, and subsequently, the He god with Mr. Featherstonaugh to Arkansas, the experiment fairly tried. The benefits of State in the Senate of the United States. Still where "murder is cultivated as a pastime," and later, his thorough and consistent devotion to thus describes Little Rock, Anti-Slavery principles, in the love of which "Little Rock is the principal town of Arkan poor that he cannot raise two cents. All who could, would write. Correspondence would become universal and constant. Private mails, contraband conveyance of mailable matter, would be utterly put down: so that the multiplication of postage paying letters would be incalculable, the deficit in revenue consequently

> early education. His school was the world, Quarterly, in the mysteries of our inner life, A and he was his own school-master. He was a school boy in this country that should betray a man of strong prejudices, intense feelings, and similar degree of ignorance of the internal arrobust intellect. Early education and a well. rangements of Great Britain, would be laugher disciplined judgment would have made him one at. of the most gifted, as he was, one of the most But let us see with what "scrupulous and of energetic and independent, of our politicians. fended tastes" these gentlemen of the Quarter. His political integrity has never been questioned; his political consistency, learlessness and firmness have always been admired even by his engmies. He was not a popular man, for he was not given to popular arts. We have known him intimately for the last six years, and we can declare that if ever there was a politician free from the disposition, and, we may add, the ability to play the demagogue, that man was Thomas Morris. He was bold even to temerity, in the concention and expression of his views. His political integrity has never been question- ly write on what they know nothing about. in the conception and expression of his views, and never as we thought, sufficiently consulted. and never, as we thought, sufficiently consulted

Our friend has gone. He is called suddenly to his final account. The Cause of Human and truthfulness, can hardly be found even in Rights to which he had consecrated his latter the columns of the Quarterly. days, has lost one of its most fearless champi-

nocracy" which disowned him, be ashamed and Little Rock. hang its head; let the Friends of Freedom hang its head; let the Friends of Freedom weep over his grave. For, when in coming to fire at each other with a rifle across the ime it shall be asked, whose was the only voice street, and then dodge behind a door, every that was raised in indignant rebuke of the most eloquent of Senators, when he lifted his hand to crush the cause of Freedom and its advocates, the answer shall be not work the result of the interval of the the answer shall be-it was the voice of the intrepid THOMAS MORRIS

General Assembly.

ole, was referred to a select committee.

adjourns each day, it adjourn till 2 o'clock, P. nary illustrations of the habits of the people!" M. This was done, to give time to committees to prepare business.

108 to 80. Of those who voted in favor of the in prejudices, that he is the last of men to rescinding motion, 56 were Democrats, 52 form a correct judgment of the character and the gag—and yet, a certain class of politicians can is the last man an Englishman should write set up a howl after the election, because the about. For a nation speaking a different lan-Liberty men, stubbornly adhering to their guage, distinguished by different customs from nominations, had defeated the Whigs, and so his own, he may make some allowances. He perpetuated the Gag! People after this, will will at least see the absurdity of attempting to begin to think that Liberty men know their try it by any other than a universal standard. own business. Twenty.one Democrats from But, in the case of America he can make no free States voted for the gag, but, so far as we such allowance. We speak the same language, can judge, they were, for the most part, from are marked by the same general habits of

The following is the vote, which we copy and political institutions. So that he forgets from the correspondence of the Ohio States- our peculiar circumstances, our recent origin,

the abolition impediment, the expungement was carried by a vote of 108 to 80, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Anderson, Ba-er, Barnard, Benton, James Black, Brinkerhoff, ker, Barnard, Benton, James Black, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Catlin, Clingman, Clinton, Collamec, Cranston, Dana, Darrugh, Dean, Dickey, Dillingham jr., Duncan, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Fish, Florence, Foot, Fuller, Giddings, Byram Green, Grinell, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Ha gerford, J. B. Hunt, J. K. Ingersott, Frin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, Andrew Kennedy, John P. Kennedy, Daniel King, Kirkpatrick, Leonard, Lyon, McCauslen, McClelland, McDowell, Mc-llvaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Joseph Moris, Freeman H. Morse, Mosely, Nes, Owen, Par-nenter, Paterson, Petitt, Phanix, Pollock, Eli-

Winthrop William Wright, Joseph A. Wright, Yost—107.

Nays—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Baily, Barringer, Bidlack, Edward J. Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bowlin, Boyd, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Causin, Reuben Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Chilton, Cobb, Daniel, Garrett Davis, J. W. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dellett, Dromgoole, Ficklin, French, Goggin, Grider, Haralson, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Jones, Pres-Thompson, Tibbatts, Weller, Woodward, Yan-ceived with great qualifications?

Whigs denoted by italies."

nen and Reviewers of Great Britain and France, they would always bear in mind a saying of are the principal causes of the bitter hatred and calousy with which in many cases the English-have his portion in the lake that burns with man and Frenchman regard each other. Could they have their way, they would keep both nations wallowing in blood. Literary men should be ministers of peace, but too often they are the ministers of war. A writer in the last For- Monday. eign Quarterly, reviewing French aggressions in the Passe, characterises the French people. as "the most corrupt, cruel and rapacious nation in Europe." And again, speaking of M. Bruat, an agent of France in Tahiti, he says—"This in their lodgings, and to the Presiding Ocers to appoint the Standing Committees. is the gallant man, whom the French Government, urged on by a people, as blood thirsty now
as in 1793, a people whose character never has

Mustard Seed, have been appointed by the Governor of New changed since the massacre of St. Bartholomew, York to fill the vacancies occasioned by the reckless of slaughter, incapable of comprehending rate would multiply to but a small extent pay- resignation of Silas Wright and Mr. Tallmadge. the idea of justice, and which has chosen to ing letters, and yet would be a considerable re- The New-York papers made a blunder in their identify itself all over the world with blasphemy and infidelity—this is the man," &c.

It is by such exaggerated denunciations, that BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST. BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, -- W. F. Mussey, 181 Main street, between Fourth and The sudden death of Thomas Morris will be nations are inflamed against each other, and result, we fear, would be injurious. The defi-

> augh, who rivals even this hater of the French, He was a veteran in the political world. For in "the scrupulous and offended tastes of gena long time, a leading Democrat in this State, tlemen." The refinement of his taste is only

its candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Side form of our society, is well fitted to instruct the readers of the far-famed Foreign

territory of Arkansas as a Bible. Mr. Feath

A finer specimen of gentlemanly indignation

The reviewer then quotes the following account from Featherstonaugh, as illustrative of Let his memory be honored. Let the "De-ordinary life in Arkansas. The scene is in

Again, he quotes another case, in which tw men were stripped to the skin, well greased 6th, the House, on motion of Mr. armed, each, with a brace of pistols and bowie Brown, of Hamilton, adopted a resolution, re- knife, and then turned into a room perfectly uesting the clergymen of the several denomi- dark, to fight out their quarrel. A horrid denations in Columbus, to open the sessions with scription follows of the combat. Before quo ting the case, the reviewer remarks that even Petitions for the repeal of laws disabling in America, this duel must have been regarded olored persons were presented in the House on 'as something extraordinary.' But, in the course he 7th, and referred to a select committee of of the description, he warms up with the sub ject, and at the close, exclaims: "Such horrid On motion of Mr. Reemelin, so much of the examples of unmitigated ferocity ought not to Sovernor's Message as relates to colored peo- be quoted against the morality or social civiliization of any country, unless, as in the case of The House adopted a resolution that when it these States, they are not exceptional, but ordi-

Now it is not worth while to attempt to set such a man as this, right. He is deliberately, malignantly, with full purpose, bent on libe The vote on rescinding the Gag, in the House English writers. An Englishman is so insular sections where the Liberty party has little thought and action, and in fundamental points, approach England in the character of our laws

> the unsettled condition of our population, and applies to us at once the English standard of ent life and manners. Even enlightened Englishmen themselves will at times confess their unfitness to writing other nations. In the same number of the

"Of all book-writing people, the English a the last to produce works upon the ty; but that they are afflicted with serious dis-qualifications which do not exist elsewhere in menter, Paterson, Petitt, Phænix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Pratt, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Ritter, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Severance, Thomas H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, J. T. Smith, T. Smith, C. B. Smith, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, John Stewart, Tyler, Vance, Vinton, Wentworth, Wetherel, Wheaton, John White, Benjamin White, Williams, Winthrop William Wright, Joseph A. Wright, Yost—107.

of "scrupulous and offended tastes," recall to mind these considerations when writing of Hubard, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Jones, Preston, King, Labranche, Lucas, Lumpkin, McClernand, McConnell, McKay, Matthews, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Payne, Peyton, Reid, Reline, Refle, Rhett, Rodney, Saunders, Senter, Simpson, Slidell, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, Stiles, James W. Stone, A. P. Stone, Taylor, Thomasson, Tibantia Weller Woodward Van Newton, Norris, titutions, be taken as naked truth, while the rene, Refle, Rhett, ports of German life and manners, even by so from Cincinnati to New Orleans, for the mon

On the whole, we cannot but think, that Lite rary Men and Reviewers would do more service to the cause of Humanity and Peace, if they It is not too much to say that the Literary loved truth better than fine writing—and more than temporal interest-"The liar shall fire and brimstone."

Rogers Patent Flannel;
Welsh Unshrinking do;
do;
do;
5-4, 4-4, and 7-8 Ordinary do;
Extra super Country do;
F.8 Domet do;
Red, Green and Yellow do;
Bleached and unbleached Canton do.

**Red, Green and Yellow do;
**Bleached and unbleached Canton do.
Texas also low. OURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TO Feb. Virginia. Illinois. Tennessee. Georgia. North Carolina Eastern Banks generally England
Vork city
country Selling Rates by the Banks and Broke Exchange &c. at New Orleans, France.... New York, 60 days t@1 prem Boston, 60 days
S. Treasury Notes
S. Bank Notes Quotations of Current Wholesale PLOUR AND MEAL.

WESTERN WATERS.-At Pittsburgh, Friday, 8 feet water in the channel. From Whee-

ling to the mouth, channel depth sufficient for the argest boats in the regular trade. The St. Louis Reporter of the 4th instant says The river opposite this place is free from ice, and n tolerably fair boating order, there being upwards of 6 feet water in the channel to Cairo. Boats are still plying in the Upper Mississippi to Keokuk, and the Illinois is open for a considera ble distance. The Missouri is very low and scarce FLOUR.-Two lots, 157 and 140 brls, mixed rands, part inspected and part not, were taken at Canal yesterday at \$3:55; another lot, 300 bris. at 3:60n not inspected; and 40 brls. choice at 3:66 HOGS .- Yesterday was a fine day for cutting. ourchases, which indicate a regular and neiderable rise, viz: 29, 125 and 562 head, avera

at 2:85; 710 head, heavy, wt. not ascertained, at 2:85, 125 and 400 head, av. 220 and 210 lbs: at 2:90; 180 head av. 200 lbs, at 2:95; 140 head, av. 220 lbs at 2.96: and 1100 head, av. 220 lbs. at 3:00. The pens were well filled last night, and the market closed quite firm at the higher rates. These prices have taken nearly every body by surprise.

We give below a Comparative Statement of the exports of leading articles of Western Produce

Flour, brls, - 20,699	18,536
Whisky, brls, 5,526	11,665
" kegs,	318
Pork, brls, - 13,848	2,813
" hhds, 42	11
u tons, - 286	Milliona Sociale
Beef, brls, 4,830	2,745
" hhds, 85	
" hlf bris, -	855
tres,	528
Bacon, hhds, 261	140
" lbs,	2,600
Hams, bris, - 285	THE PERSON NAMED IN
" hbds, 8	The Market
Lard, brls, 803	501
" kegs 12,827	6,377
Butter, bris, 71	35
" kegs, 2,141	2,397
Cheese, boxes, - 1,259	4,840
" casks, 272	551
Apples, brls, 1,357.	2,694
Potatoes, bush 7,561	1,370
Eggs, bris 383:	298
Tallow, bris - 83	265
" hhds 20	108
d lague (litres, fareas) 19914	200
probability the second	
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	COLUMN TO SERVICE

WINDOW GLASS-Of all sizes, for sa le by JOHN F. DAIR & C 9.

ruary Term, 1845. STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, 83. Thomas F. Walton,

Elizabeth Walton.

Be it remembered, that on the 30th day of November, 1884, the above named Thomas F. Walton filed in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, a Petition in Chancery, praying to be divorced from the said Elizabeth Walton, and assigning for cause, wilful absence on her part for more than three years. The said Elizabeth Walton is hereby notified to appear in said Court, and plead, answer or demur to asid Petition, before the February Term, 1845, of said Court, or decree will be rendered against her.

E. C. ROLL, Clerk of Ham. Com. Pleas.

HABRINGTON & BURNET, Solicitors. dee 10 6iw Thomas F. Walton, Petition for Divorce Notice, Solicitors. dec 10 66w

Notice, Solicitors. dec 10 66w

o'clock A. M., at the door of the Court House in Cincinnati, will be sold to the highest bidder, the interest of the liens of John, W. Silabee, dec'd, to the following lease-hold Estate, to wit: Part of Lot No 12 in the city of Cincinnati, on the east side of Main street, beginning on Main street at the northerly corner of that part of the same lot conveyed by Thomas Dugan to Wm. Dennison; thence northerly on Main street fifteen Wm. Denision; thence northerly on Main street fifteen eet aix inches; thence at right angles with Main street sasterly stayt-three feet; thence parallel with Main street sasterly stayt-three feet; thence parallel with Main street leastired as conveyed to Dennison; thence with Dennison's line to the beginning. Conveyed to said John W. Silsbee and James W. Austin as tenants in common, by fhomas Dugan, by a perceptual least made on the 8th of Thomas Dugan, by a perceptual least made on the 8th of Silabee and James W. Austin as tenauts in common, of Thomas Dugan, by a perpetual lease made on the 6th of August, 1827, and subjectito an annual charge of \$270, payable quarterly to said Dugan. Appraised at \$6,500. Terms of sale: One-third cash; one-third on or before the 11th of July, 1845; the remainder on or before the ENRY W. DERBY & CO.,—Publishers
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Law, Theological, Medical, Miscellaneous, School Books and Stationery, and Importers of Foreign Books, 113 Main street, Cincinnati, O. ery, and Im Cincinnati, O.

H. W. D. & Co., respectfully announce that they have made extensive arrangements for the sale of Books and Stationery, and offer great inducements to merchants and book buyers generally, in the West and South.

They keep always on hand a general assortment of Books, embracing Law, Medicine, Theology, History, Biography, Politics, Poetry, English Books, and all the School and Classical Books in use.

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ALSO—A very large and fine assortment of English and American Stationery. Blank Books in every variety, made to order. Banks, Public Offices, Merchauts, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Foreign books.—Particular attention given to importing Foreign Books. Persons sending an order for any particular work published in Europe, can rely upon receiving the same in the shortest possible time.

Publishers of McLean's U. S. Court Reports, 2 Vols; 10th Vol. Ohio do do by P. B. Wilcox; Giman's Digest of Indiana and Illinois Rep's, 1 Vol.; Walker's American Law, 2nd Edition, 1 vol.

We invite the particular attention of all Country Mercan Law, 2nd Edition, 1 vol.

We invite the particular attention of all Country Merchants, Members of the Bar and Medical Profession, public, private and social Libraries and all who may want to make purchases of Books or Stationery, to call and examine our stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

H. W. DERBY,

CHEAP MEDICAL BOOKS ... on's Medical Dictionary Dunglison's Medical Dictionary
Do Practice of Medicine, 2 vols
Do Physiology do
Do Medical Student
Dublin Dissector, last edition
Kennedy on Obstetric Auscultation
Thompson's Conspectus
Do System of Midwifery
Dewees on Children Do Females Stewart on Children Billard on Infants Bell's Materia Medica Pritchard on Insanity Plumbe on the Skin Lawrence on the Eye eases of the Uterus esseau and Belloc on Larynx, Davies on Hunter on Blood Holland's Medical Notes U. P. JAMES, Palman and Hymns for public Worship. This books
the result of years of uninterrupted labor. It has
been prepared by a clergyman admirably qualified for the
ask, and with unusual facilities afforded him, to make
he work of the very best character. The editor has
varied himself of every advantage which could be devived from the most extensive collection of works on
Psalmody, both American and Foreign, and frequent
consultation with clergymen in this and other sections
of the country.

ANN SILSBRE, Guardian, &c.

consultation with clergymen in this and other sections of the country.

The copy was nearly ready for the press in the spring of 1843, but as it was desirable to render the work as perfect as it could be its publication was deferred till the spring of 1844. Although it has been before the Christian public but a short time, it has received an unusual

II. The Parish Psalmody contains also a selection of Hyans, nearly seven hundred in number, which (according to the numerous testimonials above referred to) will be found copious, adapted to a great variety of topics and occasions, and suited to the evangelical anactive spirit of the age. Nearly two hundred of Dr. Watts' hymns, embracing it is supposed, all that are used in public worship, will be found in this valume. The standard productions of floadgridge, Cowper, Newton, Mrs. Steele, and others, have heep acrypulously retained. The aim of the publishers has been to allow the authors to speak for themselves; and in some cases what may appear to be alterations of the Hymns, arabut restorations of the original language and sentiment, which had been much injured by the unwarrantable liberties taken by other compilers. A hymn which has once proved its power over the pious heart, may be made more severely correct in style or sentiment, but its nature commonly suffers by afterstion more than is compensated by the removative section of a slight defect. ture commonly assers by afteration more than is com-pensated by the removal even of a slight defect.

A few hymns, not hitherto familier to the public, have been altered, because without alteration they could not be admitted into a volume of devotional poetry, although possessing great excellence. These are designated as altered.

111. The classification of subjects is more minute than usual, and is methodical, easy, and corresponding with the best arrangement of systematic theology.

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In the running title over the left hand page is found the arrengement and the systematic theology.

In the running title over the left hand page is found the arrengement and the systematic transfer over the right hand page is found the systematic within the subject, as 'Advent.' 'Atonement,' 'Resurrection,' 'Accension,' 'Intercession,' dec.

A complete table of the 'Classification of Hymns' is given. The 'Index of Subjects,' and that of 'Passages of Scriptures alimed to in the Hymns,' is also very full. In the site designed for the pulpit, a table of the 'First lines of every Stanza' in the book is given; so that upon the recollection of the first line of any stanza of any Pasim or Hymn in the book, the piece to which it belongs may be readily found. The copionness of the index and tables has been often mentioned by many of the tomatry, as affording them greater facilities than any other book they have ever seen.

IV. In addition to its other excellencies, there is included in the volume The Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, and the Shorter Catechism, but congregations choosing to discusse with these, can be supplied with copies in which they are amitted.

Pastors and Churches are earnestly desired to examine the Parish Pasimody before adopting any other book. It is published in three sizes, in Time, has an example.

Received the contraction of the pasimody before adopting any other book. It is published in three sizes, in Time, has an example.

THE subscriber wishes to exceed the public in general, that he will cat the old stand, where he is prepared to of Weighing Instruments of a superior

SALTPETRE. -- A few bags for sale by nov 25 CHARLES FISHER, Canal at

decai Bartley, Governor elect.

Mr. Ford from the joint committee to wait upon the Governor elect, reported that they had waited upon the said Governor elect, and that he would meet both Houses in the hall of the House of Representatives, at 10 o,clock A. M. to-day.

Mr. Ewing, from the committee to wait upon the Acting Governor, reported that the Governor's message would be delivered forthwith.

The message of the Acting Governor was then read, and on motion of Mr. Ewing, was laid on the table.

Tuesday was taken up in hearing the message of T. W. Bardey, acting Governor, and of Mordecai Bardey, Governor elect, and that he would meet both Houses in the hall of the House of Representatives, at 10 quick A. M. to-day. Mr. Ewing, from the committee to wait upon the Acting Governor elect, and that he would meet both Houses in the hall of the House of Representatives, at 10 quick A. M. to-day. Mr. Ewing, from the committee to wait upon the Acting Governor exported that the Governor elect, and that he would meet both Houses in the hall of the House of Representatives, at 10 quick A. M. to-day. Mr. Ewing, from the committee to wait upon the Acting Governor peopreted that the Governor's message would be delivered forthwith.

The message of the Acting Governor was then read, and on motion of Mr. Ewing, was laid on the table.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

On the fifteenth day of April last, Wilson Shannon resigned the office of Governor of this State, in consequence of which the office, according to the terms of the Constitution, devolved on me, as the presiding officer of the Senate. In obedience to the regulation of the constitution, I have, aline that period, exercised the duties enjoined on the propose of the Senate and the transport of the Senate and the senate of the government, of the manner is mument of the Senate and the senate of the government, of the manner is mument of the Senate of the government, of the manner is mument of the Senate of the government of our problem of the senate of the government of the Senate of the government, of the manner is mument of the Senate of the government, of the manner is mument of the Senate of the government of our problem of the senate of the government of the Senate of the government, of the manner is mument of the Senate of the government, of the manner is mument of the Senate of the government, of the manner is mumental to the senate of the g

PRINCE | PRINCE |

The value of the products of Ohio, exported from the State during the past year, have been about \$25,000,000. These estimates may not approach perfect accuracy, but they are computed from the most accurate means which at this time exists for ascertaining the true facts.

This immense field for industry, enterprise, human happiness and national greatness, has been created and opened out upon a soil, which, but little over fifty years ago, was covered with an unbroken wilderness. The extensive, complex, and rapidly increasing interests of the people of Ohio, properly fall under your close and scrutinizing examination, and call for the exercise of your wisdom, as the law-making power of the State. The

| The control of the